

# Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, Demographic & Economic Analysis

April 1996, Vol. 15, No.2

## Race and Ethnicity Data

*Race and Ethnicity Data: Understanding the Issues, Meeting the Demand in Utah*, has recently been published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB). This report attempts to acquaint data users with many of the issues and ambiguities surrounding the collection and dissemination of race and ethnicity data at the federal and state level. The report also serves as a first step by GOPB in meeting the ever-present and increasing demand for accurate, consistent, and timely racial and ethnic data in Utah.

### Overview of Report

Beginning with an examination of concerns relating to the federal Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Directive No. 15, the report describes the current issues facing the Census Bureau regarding racial and ethnic data collection practices. Next, an explanation and presentation of the sources of race and ethnicity data currently available to the general public and to state and local organizations specifically dependent on these data is presented. Finally, an analysis of general ethnic minority population characteristics in Utah and provisional 1994 population estimates by race for each county are provided.

### OMB Directive No. 15

Directive No. 15 sets forth the federal race and ethnicity categories that have been used for almost two decades throughout the federal government for the collection and presentation of racial and ethnic data. Both the 1980 and 1990 censuses utilized the categories defined in this directive, as well as the data collection required for civil rights monitoring and enforcement. Directive No. 15 includes five racial and ethnic categories:

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black
- White
- Hispanic

OMB is currently reviewing these racial and ethnic categories. The public testimony and comment from this review reveals how complex and confusing it is to define race and ethnicity groups, given the vast diversity of racial and ethnic backgrounds present in American society.

Many have commented that additional ethnic categories such as Middle Easterner, European-Americans, and German-Americans should be added to the federal standards. There also appears to be significant interest in a multi-racial category for persons of mixed racial parentage. Many Native Hawaiians oppose being included in the Asian or Pacific Islander category, arguing that they did not migrate to the U.S. like other Pacific Islanders and Asians. They also comment that they are every bit as "Native" as American

Indians. Separating Asian and Pacific Islander into two categories has also been suggested.

In addition to the problems of determining what categories are appropriate, others have commented that government should not be defining racial and ethnic categories. These people contend that there is an over-emphasis on race in America and categorizing people by race contributes to the fragmentation of American society.

The Bureau of the Census is currently testing race and ethnicity concepts in the National Content Test and Race and Ethnic Target Test for the 2000 Census. By Spring 1997 the research results from these tests will be published in the Federal Register and a final decision is expected by mid-1997.

### Provisional 1994 Race and Ethnicity Estimates

The Utah Department of Employment Security, with the review and comment from GOPB and others, has prepared estimates of the population by race and Hispanic origin at the county level in Utah. The analysis was based on Utah public school enrollment data by race from 1970 to 1994, and the modified age, race, and sex estimates published by the Bureau of the Census for 1980 and 1990. The complete methodology for these provisional estimates is provided in GOPB's full report.

### Limitations

Data users are cautioned that these estimates are provisional and are subject to modification as additional information becomes available. The estimates are extracted from a small subgroup of the population

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(school enrollment) and may significantly over- or understate actual changes, particularly in small areas. In addition, the administrative procedures used to collect race and ethnicity data in the public

schools and the decennial census introduce additional error because there is considerable confusion among reporting entities and, ultimately the public, on how to collect/report race and ethnicity in a consistent fashion.

Utah’s Minority Population

Table 1 and Figure 1 provide race and ethnic population numbers for 1980 and 1990, along with provisional 1994 estimates.<sup>1</sup> These figures show that Utah’s minority population, as a percent of the total population, is still relatively small. However, the minority population’s share is gradually increasing. In 1980, Utah’s White population comprised 92.7 percent of the total, compared to 91.2 percent in 1990, and an estimated 89.4 percent in 1994. This gradual shift in the racial and ethnic composition of the state is occurring because Utah’s minority populations are increasing at a faster rate than the White population. From 1990 to 1994, Utah’s White population increased by an estimated 8.9 percent. In comparison, over the same period, Asian/Pacific Islanders increased by an estimated 39.3 percent; Hispanics by 37.8 percent; Blacks by 30.9 percent; and American Indian/Alaskan Native 18.9 percent. Remember, however, that the growth rates for Utah’s minority population are computed from a much smaller population base and relatively small numeric changes can result in high growth rates.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The Asian and Pacific Islander segment of Utah’s population experienced the most rapid growth of any of the major minorities between 1990 and 1994, increasing by an estimated 39.3 percent. This compares to an overall population increase for all races during the same period of 10.8 percent. These high rates of growth are attributed to four primary factors: first, the mass migration of peoples from the Southeast Asian countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos to the U.S. beginning in the early 1970s and continuing well into the 1980s which established enduring ties between the U.S. and these countries; second, the L.D.S. Church’s strong ties to the Polynesian countries of Tonga, Samoa, and Fiji; third, the abundance of higher education institutions along the Wasatch Front; and fourth, the booming high-technology and research and development industries concentrated along the Wasatch Front.

Hispanic

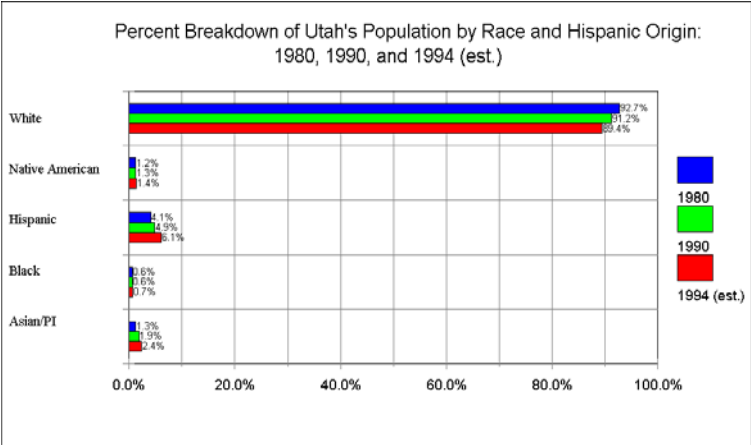
Utah’s Hispanic population makes up the largest ethnic minority group in the state numbering an estimated 116,583 in 1994 and comprising an estimated 6.1 percent of the state’s population. Since 1990, the number of Hispanics in Utah is estimated to have increased by 37.8 percent, the second largest growth rate of the major race and ethnicity groups. The Governor’s Office of Hispanic Affairs cites several forces underlying Utah’s rapidly growing Hispanic community. These include the economic recession California experienced in the late 1980s and early 1990s; Utah’s strong and rapidly expanding economy; the L.D.S. Church’s affiliation with many Hispanics and Latinos in Utah and abroad; the abundance of higher education opportunities offered throughout the state; and high birth rates among Utah’s Hispanic community.

Figure 1

Black and American Indian / Alaskan Native

In terms of numbers, Blacks are estimated to be the smallest of the major race and ethnic minority groups in the state. Utah’s Black population in 1994 is estimated to be approximately 14,254, a change of 30.9 percent since 1990.

In comparison to the other racial and ethnic minority groups, Utah’s



Native American population is more widely distributed throughout the state because of the geographic locations of Utah’s Indian reservations. In addition to the Wasatch Front counties, American Indian populations of more than 1,000 reside in San Juan and Uintah County. The American Indian/Alaskan Native population is estimated to comprise 1.4 percent of Utah’s population and increased by 18.9 percent from 1990 to 1994, representing the smallest rate of growth of any of the major race and ethnic categories.

Future Developments and Obtaining the Report

The collection and grouping of race and ethnic data will continue to be debated and reviewed over the next year. OMB’s decision is expected to be made by mid-1997. In addition, GOPB intends to work with the Utah Department of Health to utilize birth and death data by race, in addition to school enrollment, as an indicator of race and ethnicity change. Working in partnership with the Department of Health, Department of Employment Security, and other research entities, GOPB plans to continue to explore the practical and technical issues associated with estimating race and ethnicity changes in Utah’s population.

The report *Race and Ethnicity Data: Understanding the Issues, Meeting the Demand in Utah* can be purchased for \$10.00 by contacting the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget at (801) 538-1027 or 538-1036. The report is available for no cost through the GOPB On-Line BBS, accessible via the State of Utah wide area network by calling (801) 882-4638 or on the world wide web at <http://www.state.ut.us/dea>.

<sup>1</sup> The data reported for 1980 and 1990, as well as the 1994 estimates, are consistent with the modified age, race, and sex estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. In these figures, Hispanics traditionally categorized by race as White, Black, and Other, are now reported as Hispanic.

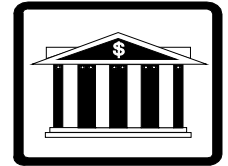
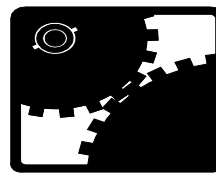
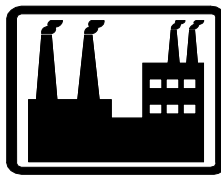
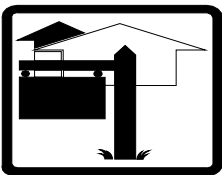
**Table 1**  
**County Populations in Utah by Race and Hispanic Origin**  
**1980, 1990, and Provisional 1994 Estimates**

	NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN																HISPANIC ORIGIN			
	WHITE				BLACK				AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE				ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER							
COUNTY	(EST) % CHG				(EST) % CHG				(EST) % CHG				(EST) % CHG				(EST) % CHG			
	1980	1990	1994	'90-'94	1980	1990	1994	'90-'94	1980	1990	1994	'90-'94	1980	1990	1994	'90-'94	1980	1990	1994	'90-'94
Beaver	4,245	4,585	4,889	6.6%	0	5	8	60.0%	24	36	48	33.3%	24	19	17	-10.5%	85	120	188	56.7%
Box Elder	30,279	34,093	35,471	4.0%	11	16	21	31.3%	1,231	368	430	16.8%	402	398	355	-10.8%	1,299	1,610	2,222	38.0%
Cache	55,198	65,769	72,373	10.0%	211	213	261	22.5%	196	525	639	21.7%	863	1,896	2,233	17.8%	708	1,780	2,794	57.0%
Carbon	19,464	17,693	18,634	5.3%	73	55	35	-36.4%	122	123	182	48.0%	97	110	168	52.7%	2,423	2,247	2,080	-7.4%
Daggett	754	665	723	8.7%	0	0	0	0.0%	1	6	6	0.0%	1	4	4	0.0%	13	15	16	6.7%
Davis	136,225	174,273	195,911	12.4%	2,233	2,284	2,508	9.8%	687	997	1,031	3.4%	1,959	3,112	3,538	13.7%	5,436	7,275	9,011	23.9%
Duchesne	12,080	11,633	12,126	4.2%	2	8	15	87.5%	268	623	795	27.6%	38	31	41	32.3%	177	350	524	49.7%
Emery	11,037	10,037	10,207	1.7%	0	4	4	0.0%	118	39	48	23.1%	63	33	20	-39.4%	233	219	321	46.6%
Garfield	3,558	3,868	4,057	4.9%	1	1	1	0.0%	66	68	73	7.4%	12	8	16	100.0%	36	35	53	51.4%
Grand	7,680	6,109	7,337	20.1%	1	6	6	0.0%	163	192	195	1.6%	44	22	15	-31.8%	353	291	396	36.1%
Iron	16,652	19,670	23,679	20.4%	17	40	88	120.0%	364	612	682	11.4%	77	85	211	148.2%	239	382	539	41.1%
Juab	5,419	5,651	6,608	16.9%	1	2	4	100.0%	46	81	83	2.5%	9	10	13	30.0%	55	73	92	26.0%
Kane	3,933	4,962	5,469	10.2%	1	5	5	0.0%	38	77	72	-6.5%	6	24	19	-20.8%	46	101	135	33.7%
Millard	8,499	10,647	10,884	2.2%	1	2	2	0.0%	135	178	189	6.2%	178	104	157	51.0%	157	402	669	66.4%
Morgan	4,820	5,421	6,209	14.5%	0	7	7	0.0%	22	7	4	-42.9%	26	15	11	-26.7%	49	78	118	51.3%
Piute	1,306	1,252	1,410	12.6%	0	0	0	0.0%	5	9	6	-33.3%	1	1	5	400.0%	17	15	29	93.3%
Rich	2,068	1,696	1,808	6.6%	0	1	1	0.0%	8	1	1	0.0%	8	6	7	16.7%	16	21	33	57.1%
Salt Lake	570,182	652,017	688,039	5.5%	3,958	5,214	7,241	38.9%	3,872	5,463	7,024	28.6%	10,187	19,651	28,820	46.7%	30,867	43,647	60,877	39.5%
San Juan	6,197	5,353	5,199	-2.9%	11	10	11	10.0%	5,567	6,782	7,664	13.0%	45	36	32	-11.1%	433	440	494	12.3%
Sanpete	14,097	15,334	17,434	13.7%	24	11	22	100.0%	143	109	115	5.5%	88	245	375	53.1%	268	560	854	52.5%
Sevier	14,350	14,799	16,262	9.9%	0	5	16	220.0%	175	312	251	-19.6%	27	26	26	0.0%	175	289	345	19.4%
Summit	9,919	15,035	20,311	35.1%	5	18	41	127.8%	38	62	49	-21.0%	32	77	101	31.2%	204	326	598	83.4%
Tooele	22,941	22,879	24,706	8.0%	163	224	191	-14.7%	351	354	489	38.1%	183	184	225	22.3%	2,395	2,960	3,690	24.7%
Uintah	17,990	19,187	21,301	11.0%	6	10	15	50.0%	1,882	2,243	2,549	13.6%	63	80	97	21.3%	565	691	739	6.9%
Utah	208,776	249,118	278,002	11.6%	148	359	744	107.2%	1,746	1,759	2,196	24.8%	2,396	3,866	5,532	43.1%	5,040	8,488	12,525	47.6%
Wasatch	8,333	9,753	11,327	16.1%	3	3	9	200.0%	53	62	55	-11.3%	13	18	31	72.2%	121	253	379	49.8%
Washington	25,421	46,680	60,757	30.2%	12	63	118	87.3%	248	679	966	42.3%	86	276	384	39.1%	298	862	1,175	36.3%
Wayne	1,868	2,109	2,222	5.4%	2	1	1	0.0%	15	40	37	-7.5%	2	2	8	300.0%	24	25	33	32.0%
Weber	131,523	141,790	149,377	5.4%	2,184	2,319	2,879	24.1%	677	956	1,179	23.3%	1,662	2,223	2,910	30.9%	8,570	11,042	15,654	41.8%
% of Total	92.7%	91.2%	89.4%		0.6%	0.6%	0.7%		1.2%	1.3%	1.4%		1.3%	1.9%	2.4%		4.1%	4.9%	6.1%	
Totals	1,354,814	1,572,078	1,712,732	8.9%	9,068	10,886	14,254	30.9%	18,261	22,763	27,058	18.9%	18,592	32,562	45,371	39.3%	60,302	84,597	116,583	37.8%

Note: MARS data were used for the analysis because these data have: adjusted the census race categories to eliminate "Other Race"; divided the Hispanic/non-Hispanic population by race so that Hispanics can be added to the race statistics, and; adjusted the 1980 and 1990 census data for errors in age reporting, especially in the 0-2 ages.

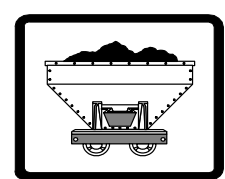
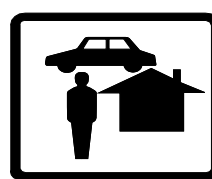
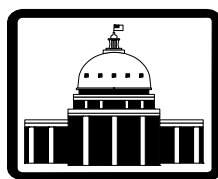
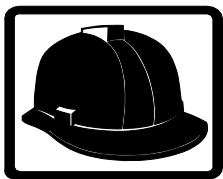
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Modified Age, Race and Sex, Utah, 1980 and 1990. 1994 provisional estimates were prepared by Utah Department of Employment Security, with review and comment from GOPB. These provisional estimates are based on school enrollment data from the Utah Office of Education and are subject to modification.

# 1995 Utah Economic and Demographic Profiles



*1995 Utah Economic and Demographic Profiles* provides the public and private sectors with a time series of the most commonly requested economic and demographic data for the State of Utah and its counties. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget has attempted to incorporate revisions of historical data and correct known data problems in this report. The data come from many sources and many of the series of data have been revised numerous times. Consequently, in some cases 'NA' is found in the data cell, meaning that the data is not available at this time or has not been published. The table on the adjacent page has been provided as an example of the economic and demographic data available in this report. For demonstrative purposes, only selected years have been displayed. In the actual report, the time series includes the years 1960, 1965, and in single-years, 1970 through 1994.

The report is available in printed format for \$10.00 or on diskette. The report is also available for no cost through the state bulletin board service. The last page of this newsletter provides instructions for accessing these systems. Questions or comments about the report should be directed to the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section (801) 538-1036.



# State of Utah

## Economic & Demographic Profile for Selected Years

STATE OF UTAH	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994*
TOTAL POPULATION (July 1)	890,630	1,066,000	1,474,000	1,729,000	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000
% Change/Prev.Year	--	--	4.1%	1.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
BIRTHS (Calendar Year)	26,272	26,953	41,786	36,253	36,019	37,198	37,077	38,271
DEATHS (Calendar Year)	5,997	7,063	8,103	9,125	9,576	10,322	10,393	10,410
NET MIGRATION (July 1)	9,980	327	24,567	-3519	19310	19,746	17,427	22,831
LABOR FORCE	324,300	414,200	634,000	814,000	837,000	857,000	910,000	975,000
% Change/Prev.Year	--	--	4.8%	3.2%	2.8%	2.4%	6.2%	7.1%
EMPLOYED	308,800	389,000	594,000	779,000	796,000	815,000	875,000	938,000
UNEMPLOYED	15,500	25,200	40,000	35,000	41,000	42,000	35,000	36,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8%	6.1%	6.3%	4.3%	4.9%	4.9%	3.8%	3.7%
NON-AG EMPLOY**	263,307	357,435	551,889	723,629	745,114	768,602	809,732	859,626
% Change/Prev.Year	--	--	0.5%	4.7%	3.0%	3.2%	5.4%	6.2%
Manufacturing	47,549	55,973	87,700	107,096	105,733	106,242	110,457	116,627
% Of Total Employ	18.1%	15.7%	15.9%	14.8%	14.2%	13.8%	13.6%	13.6%
Mining	14,131	12,854	18,500	8,602	8,598	8,487	8,321	8,309
% Of Total Employ	5.4%	3.6%	3.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Construction	14,851	14,708	31,549	27,836	31,534	34,902	39,714	48,186
% Of Total Employ	5.6%	4.1%	5.7%	3.8%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%	5.6%
TCU	22,257	23,128	34,120	42,274	42,421	43,870	47,072	49,353
% Of Total Employ	8.5%	6.5%	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
Trade	58,816	79,208	128,678	172,385	178,663	184,439	191,477	205,429
% Of Total Employ	22.3%	22.2%	23.3%	23.8%	24.0%	24.0%	23.6%	23.9%
F.I.R.E.	11,292	14,977	25,768	34,136	35,847	37,307	41,441	45,917
% Of Total Employ	4.3%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%	5.3%
Government	62,270	100,098	125,046	150,550	153,959	156,942	159,441	161,434
% Of Total Employ	23.6%	28.0%	22.7%	20.8%	20.7%	20.4%	19.7%	18.8%
Services***	32,141	56,489	100,528	180,750	188,354	196,413	211,815	224,371
% Of Total Employ	12.2%	15.8%	18.2%	25.0%	25.3%	25.6%	26.2%	26.1%
TOTAL WAGES (Thous\$)	\$1,280,66	\$2,453,219	\$7,356,093	\$14,274,987	\$15,293,845	\$16,610,795	\$17,710,689	\$19,261,821
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES	\$4,440	\$6,348	\$13,332	\$19,728	\$20,520	\$21,612	\$21,876	\$22,407
PERSONAL INCOME (Mill\$)	\$1,774.0	\$3,513.0	\$11,710.0	\$24,320.0	\$26,076.0	\$28,206.0	\$30,089.0	\$32,517.0
PER CAPITA INCOME	\$1,971	\$3,297	\$7,952	\$14,063	\$14,759	\$15,573	\$16,180	\$17,043
TOT ASSESSED VAL (Mill\$)	\$6,645	\$9,240	\$28,010	\$49,237	\$55,591	\$52,324	\$55,146	\$59,169
GROSS TAX SALES (Thou\$)	NA	\$2,285	\$8,399	\$14,774	\$15,998	\$17,313	\$19,341	\$21,527

TOTALS FOR THE STATE MAY NOT INCLUDE DATA FROM COUNTIES FOR WHICH IT WAS NOT AVAILABLE

\* 1995 DATA ARE AVAILABLE AT THE STATE LEVEL FOR MOST OF THESE DATA. CONTACT GOPB FOR INFORMATION

\*\* = TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\*\*\* = BEGINNING IN 1983, SERVICE SECTOR INCLUDES SIC 074, 075 AND 078

NA = NOT AVAILABLE

SOURCES: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY -- Employment, wages, and most recent personal income;

UTAH POPULATION ESTIMATES COMMITTEE -- Population and migration;

U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS -- Personal income except most recent;

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH -- Births and deaths;

# State Data Center Update

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. Since that time, the Utah SDC program has been housed within the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) and has provided the public with a central point of reference for obtaining and interpreting Census data.

When the Utah State Data Center was first established, former Governor Matheson welcomed the program to Utah by stating, "In an increasingly complex and dynamic world, accurate and timely information is essential to guide planning and decision making." Since that time the SDC has played a major role in providing a multitude of resources and services to meet public information needs.

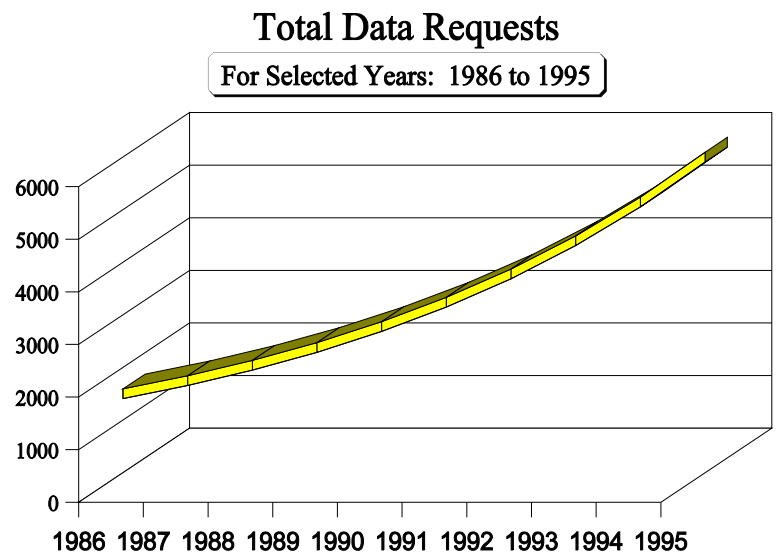
## SDC/BIDC Network

An important information network has been established in Utah because of the SDC program. With GOPB serving as the lead coordinating agency, thirty-five additional organizations make up what is known as the Utah State, Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) network. Membership consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies who produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each one of these affiliates is prepared to assist the public by providing economic, demographic and fiscal data. Page 11 of this newsletter provides a complete list of addresses and phone numbers for members of the SDC/BIDC network.

## How Many Requests?

The number of annual requests for information that the GOPB Data Center has responded to, has grown from approximately 1,500 in 1986 to an estimated 6,000 in 1995. Figure 1 below shows how the number of requests has increased over time.

Figure 1

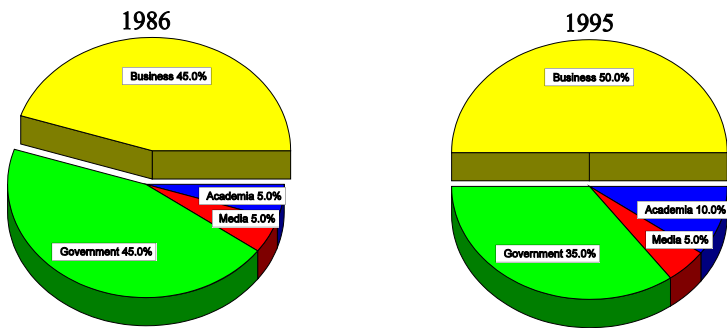


Source: Utah State Data Center, Governor's Office of Planning & Budget

## Who Uses the State Data Center?

While the overall number of data requests continues to grow, the characteristics of data users have changed over time. Since 1986, business has out-paced government as the SDC's largest category of data users (see Figure 2).

Figure 2  
Customers



Source: Utah State Data Center, Governor's Office of Planning & Budget

The second largest category of data users is government, making up approximately 35 percent of all requests. The largest number of government requests come from state government, although the number of local government requests are increasing. In 1986, the number of data users was more evenly split between government and private industry.

Another fast growing category of data users is academia. Students, professors and researchers call for help when using census data or when government statistics are needed for writing grants.

## What Data is Requested?

Since GOPB is the primary state agency responsible for overseeing production of Utah population estimates and projections, most requests are for population statistics.

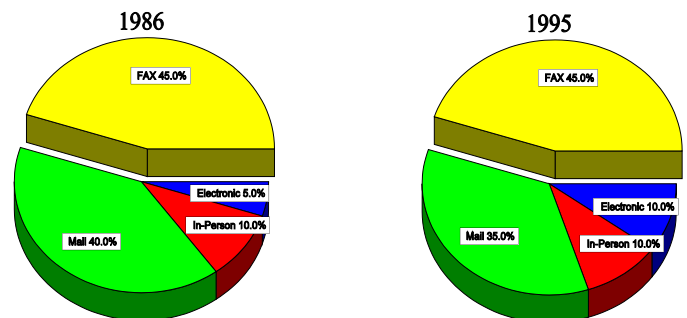
Many users are in need of the most current economic, demographic and fiscal data available. These requests can be satisfied by several federal, state and local data sources, received by the Data Center on a regular basis. The Data Center is skilled at helping users access data from a wide variety of printed and electronic data sources. GOPB also publishes several annual reports and special studies to help users interpret data.

The majority of questions, especially those for small geographic areas, can only be answered by using 1990 census data. Consequently, Census data is the leading source of information provided.

## How is Data Disseminated?

In 1986, 85 percent of all data distributed by the Data Center was provided in printed format and transmitted via FAX or by mail (see Figure 3). Recent improvements in technology have played a significant role in helping the SDC exchange information with others. In 1995, more data was provided in electronic format, transmitted by E-Mail, diskette and via the Internet.

Figure 3  
Data Dissemination



Source: Utah State Data Center, Governor's Office of Planning & Budget

*The Utah State Data Center program provides a valuable information service to the data community. The SDC publishes the Utah Data Guide newsletter, maintains a library of key federal, state, and local government data, and hosts an annual conference where data users can exchange information on current data sources and technical issues.*

*Data users are encouraged to call (801) 538-1036 or stop by and visit the Utah State Data Center Room 116 at the State Capitol Monday through Friday - 8 am to 5 pm*

# Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

## Current Conditions

Utah's economy remains strong. Utah placed 2nd in the nation (behind Nevada) in total nonagricultural employment growth, at 5.3 percent; and, 1st in manufacturing employment growth, at 6.1 percent, for December 1995 over December 1994. And, Utah ranked 3rd in the nation in personal income growth for 3rd quarter 1995 over 2nd quarter 1995. The adjacent actual and estimated economic indicators table shows that total employment growth in Utah is expected to decrease slightly in 1996 to about 5.0 percent; a rate still much higher than the historic (1950-94) average job growth rate of 3.5 percent.

## 1996 Forecast

Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecast in February 1996 that Utah would continue to rank 2nd in the nation (behind Nevada) in 1996 employment growth. RFA also reported in February that Utah ranked 28th in the nation in the overall cost of doing business. This compares to a ranking of 5th for California (the state responsible for most of Utah's in-migration). Unit labor costs remain low in Utah (at 33rd in the nation) even with strong economic growth.

## Important Factors

Revenue forecasts and economic indicator estimates presented in the adjacent tables do NOT include tax base and tax rate changes that came out of 1996 regular legislative session. These economic and revenue forecasts were also produced before the announcement by Micron that it would put construction of its \$2.5 billion computer chip factory on hold indefinitely. The next issue of the *Utah Data Guide* will include economic and revenue tables that reflect the legislative session and Micron's revised schedule.

# Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators, Utah and the U.S.: January 1996

U.S. & UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1993 Actual	1994 Preliminary	1995 Estimate	1996 Forecast	1997 Forecast	% CHG 93-94	% CHG 94-95	% CHG 95-96	% CHG 96-97
<b>PRODUCTION &amp; SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987\$	5,134.5	5,344.0	5,520.3	5,652.8	5,788.5	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987\$	3,458.7	3,579.8	3,687.1	3,760.9	3,824.8	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.7
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987\$	591.6	672.6	770.2	822.6	865.3	13.7	14.5	6.8	5.2
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987\$	243.7	226.6	214.6	207.5	199.5	-7.0	-5.3	-3.3	-3.9
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987\$	602.5	656.7	729.0	797.5	867.7	9.0	11.0	9.4	8.8
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	111.6	118.1	122.1	125.0	128.3	5.8	3.4	2.4	2.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.7	24.1	25.0	25.6	26.8	11.1	3.7	2.4	4.7
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	21.8	20.7	19.9	18.4	17.1	-5.0	-3.9	-7.5	-7.1
Utah Natural Gas Production (Sales)	Billion Cubic Feet	137.9	161.0	160.0	160.0	165.0	16.8	-0.6	0.0	3.1
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	676.8	683.6	646.0	624.0	630.0	1.0	-5.5	-3.4	1.0
<b>SALES &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	13.9	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	8.5	-2.4	-0.1	0.1
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.30	1.45	1.34	1.39	1.39	11.5	-7.6	4.1	-0.3
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	250.6	283.2	286.3	298.0	307.6	13.0	1.1	4.1	3.2
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	173.4	182.8	204.7	212.7	222.0	5.4	12.0	3.9	4.4
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,072.6	2,233.6	2,352.0	2,453.1	2,575.8	7.8	5.3	4.3	5.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	68.8	75.9	79.7	82.1	82.9	10.3	5.0	3.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	17.8	19.5	21.6	22.5	20.0	9.3	11.0	4.2	-11.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,504.4	1,704.1	1,854.6	1,989.0	1,800.0	13.3	8.8	7.2	-9.5
Utah Average Unit Value	Thousands	84.5	87.5	85.9	88.4	90.0	3.6	-1.9	3.0	1.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	463.7	766.5	832.7	1,600.0	1,000.0	65.3	8.6	92.1	-37.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	10,994	12,097	13,089	14,188	15,352	10.0	8.2	8.4	8.2
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS &amp; SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. Population (With Overseas Military)	Millions	258.3	261.1	263.7	266.3	269.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	82.8	92.2	93.3	92.8	92.1	11.4	1.1	-0.5	-0.7
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,866.0	1,916.0	1,959.0	2,001.0	2,044.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	17.4	22.8	15.1	14.0	15.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	85.3	95.8	105.9	105.4	104.7	12.3	10.6	-0.5	-0.7
<b>PROFITS &amp; PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	462.4	524.4	562.6	581.2	606.2	13.4	7.3	3.3	4.3
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	374.9	427.2	452.4	493.8	525.4	14.0	5.9	9.2	6.4
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	16.4	15.5	17.2	17.5	17.0	-5.4	11.0	1.5	-2.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	96.1	96.7	94.7	93.4	94.5	0.6	-2.0	-1.4	1.2
U.S. Steel Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	112.4	132.5	135.0	136.0	137.0	17.9	1.9	0.7	0.7
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	21.2	20.1	21.6	21.9	22.3	-5.2	7.5	1.4	1.8
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.5	16.4	17.5	17.9	17.5	-6.3	6.7	2.3	-2.2
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ MCF	1.85	1.52	1.16	1.19	1.22	-17.8	-23.7	2.6	2.5
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.85	1.07	1.35	1.14	1.05	25.9	26.2	-15.6	-7.9
<b>INFLATION, MONEY &amp; INTEREST</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	144.6	148.3	152.5	156.5	160.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	123.5	126.1	128.2	130.7	133.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,539.6	3,606.9	3,707.8	3,896.9	4,045.0	1.9	2.8	5.1	3.8
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987\$	2,866.1	2,860.5	2,891.4	2,982.2	3,025.9	-0.2	1.1	3.1	1.5
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	3.02	4.20	5.84	4.90	4.75	na	na	na	na
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	6.00	7.14	8.84	7.90	7.75	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	2.98	2.94	3.00	3.00	3.00	na	na	na	na
U.S. Prime Less CPI-U	Percent	3.00	4.58	6.01	5.30	5.25	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	3.00	4.25	5.49	4.65	4.56	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	6.60	7.37	6.94	6.34	6.12	na	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.2	7.3	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, INCOME</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment	Millions	110.7	114.0	116.7	118.3	120.1	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.5
U.S. Average Establishment Wage	Dollars	26,361	26,939	27,676	28,413	29,309	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.2
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries	Billion Dollars	2,919	3,072	3,229	3,361	3,519	5.2	5.1	4.1	4.7
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	5,364	5,649	5,943	6,205	6,490	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.6
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.9	na	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	809.7	859.6	908.6	954.0	997.0	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.5
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	21,874	22,408	23,214	24,076	24,928	2.4	3.6	3.7	3.5
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	17,711	19,262	21,092	22,969	24,853	8.8	9.5	8.9	8.2
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	30,415	32,763	35,875	39,032	42,233	7.7	9.5	8.8	8.2
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	na	na	na	na

# Revenue Comparisons for FY94-97: Modified Accrual Basis

*(Thousands of Dollars)*

	FY95									
	FY94 ACTUAL	PRELIM. ACTUAL	PRELIM. CHANGE	% CHG	OCT FY96 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG	OCT FY97 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>										
SALES TAX	\$978,173	\$1,055,061	\$76,888	7.86	\$1,148,000	\$92,939	8.81	\$1,260,000	\$112,000	9.76
LIQUOR PROFITS	17,893	20,080	2,187	12.22	21,500	1,420	7.07	22,600	1,100	5.12
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	38,167	40,942	2,775	7.27	45,000	4,058	9.91	48,400	3,400	7.56
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	36,505	37,658	1,153	3.16	38,700	1,042	2.77	39,500	800	2.07
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	12,756	12,984	228	1.79	11,500	(1,484)	-11.43	13,000	1,500	13.04
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	6,117	8,419	2,302	37.63	10,500	2,081	24.72	9,000	(1,500)	-14.29
INHERITANCE TAX	8,189	24,956	16,767	204.75	12,500	(12,456)	-49.91	12,500	0	0.00
INVESTMENT INCOME	6,370	12,321	5,951	93.42	14,000	1,679	13.63	12,100	(1,900)	-13.57
OTHER	29,231	27,125	(2,106)	-7.20	31,500	4,375	16.13	32,500	1,000	3.17
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(4,477)	(4,730)	(253)	5.65	(5,000)	(270)	5.71	(5,500)	(500)	10.00
SUBTOTAL	1,128,924	1,234,816	105,892	9.38	1,328,200	93,384	7.56	1,444,100	115,900	8.73
<b>UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND</b>										
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	925,004	1,026,803	101,799	11.01	1,144,000	117,197	11.41	1,255,000	111,000	9.70
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	121,062	153,512	32,450	26.80	166,000	12,488	8.13	174,000	8,000	4.82
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	4,417	4,897	480	10.87	4,500	(397)	-8.11	5,000	500	11.11
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	4,128	4,389	261	6.32	13,400	9,011	205.31	13,000	(400)	-2.99
OTHER	6,918	8,350	1,432	20.70	4,000	(4,350)	-52.10	4,000	0	0.00
SUBTOTAL	1,061,529	1,197,951	136,422	12.85	1,331,900	133,949	11.18	1,451,000	119,100	8.94
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	2,190,453	2,432,767	242,314	11.06	2,660,100	227,333	9.34	2,895,100	235,000	8.83
<b>TRANSPORTATION FUND</b>										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	150,386	155,662	5,276	3.51	163,000	7,338	4.71	169,000	6,000	3.68
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	36,991	40,760	3,769	10.19	44,000	3,240	7.95	47,000	3,000	6.82
OTHER	49,581	52,628	3,047	6.15	56,500	3,872	7.36	58,500	2,000	3.54
SUBTOTAL	236,958	249,050	12,092	5.10	263,500	14,450	5.80	274,500	11,000	4.17
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	2,427,411	2,681,817	254,406	10.48	2,923,600	241,783	9.02	3,169,600	246,000	8.41
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	29,918	26,325	(3,593)	-12.01	29,000	2,675	10.16	30,000	1,000	3.45
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	3,417	2,729	(688)	-20.13	6,000	3,271	119.84	3,000	(3,000)	-50.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,460,747	\$2,710,871	\$250,125	10.16	\$2,958,600	\$247,729	9.14	\$3,202,600	\$244,000	8.25

Note: Does not include impacts from pending federal tax reform.

- 1) The FY95 sales tax rate was reduced 1/8th percent (cents) to 4.859375 percent in the 1994 legislative session. The 1995 legislative session reinstated the \$4 million sales tax exemption for construction materials used in public education building projects that was eliminated in the 1994 session. This exemption will be phased in from FY96 to FY97. A \$1.4 million sales tax exemption for mobile homes in FY96 was also enacted. Finally, a sales tax manufacturing exemption will reduce sales taxes in FY97 by \$7.5 million.
- 2) An estimated \$9.5 million in child support collections by the Office of Recovery Services will be deposited into the general fund OTHER category beginning in FY96.
- 3) FY1995 inheritance taxes include a one-time \$16 million windfall.
- 4) Income taxes will increase about \$4.5 million in FY96 due to lower property tax deductions. This results from the \$141.4 million property tax cut in FY96 that was enacted in the 1995 legislative session.
- 5) Gross receipts taxes were raised \$9.4 million in FY96 to offset a property tax decrease accruing to electric utilities. Other public utilities will be required to pass property tax reductions forward to customers through lower utility rate charges.
- 6) Permanent Fund Interest will be reduced in FY96 by federal/state land swap expenses. Additionally, a Constitutional Amendment took effect in January 1995 that put all interest earnings (except permanent fund interest less inflation) into the permanent fund. This further reduces monies deposited into this account. Finally, revenues will decline in FY96 in order to increase State Land's administrative budget to pay for their land development program.
- 7) FY96 mineral lease bonuses were increased \$3.8 million to reflect a federal BLM lease sale in the Uintah Basin in Sept. 1995. Leases in this account were reduced \$2.4 million in FY95 to account for a credit granted by the federal Minerals Management in Denver to a coal company in Emery county.
- 8) The new Micron computer chip plant will increase sales and income taxes in FY96 and FY97. It will significantly impact corporate taxes beginning in FY98.

# Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

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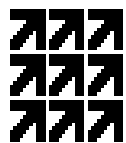
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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section manages, analyzes, and disseminates economic, demographic, and fiscal data in order to contribute to improved planning, budgeting, and policy-making in Utah state government. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. This newsletter is available on the GOPB On-Line BBS, accessible via the State of Utah wide area network or by calling (801) 538-3383 or (800) 882-4638. GOPB and DEA also maintain a world wide web home page at <http://www.state.ut.us>.